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- Kapitals in den Jahresbilanzen der Erwerbswirtschaften.* (Tübingen: H. Laupp. 1913. Pp. vii, 132. 4 m.)
- GOERRIG, R. *Der Tabaktrast und seine Gefahren für Deutschland.* (Dresden: F. C. Boden. 1913. Pp. 38. 0.20 m.)
- HANEY, L. H. *Business organization and combination.* (New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. 483. \$2.)  
To be reviewed.
- JENKINS, C. A. *Humanite society. The power of money to control. Indirect taxation. Transportation. Land. Money. Trust centralization.* (San Francisco: Eastman & Co. 1913. Pp. 87. 50c.)
- LIEFMANN, R. *Beteiligungs- und Finanzierungsgesellschaften. Eine Studie über den modernen Kapitalismus und das Effektenwesen in Deutschland, den Vereinigten Staaten, der Schweiz, England, Frankreich, und Belgien.* Second edition, enlarged. (Jena: Fischer. 1913. Pp. xiv, 626. 16 m.)
- MARIA, P. *Des modifications du capital social au cours de la vie sociale dans les sociétés commerciales par actions.* (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1913. 8 fr.)
- MULLIGAN, J. T. *Law of corporations.* (Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1913. Pp. ix, 594. \$5.)
- PEYROUTEN. *Les monopoles en Indo-Chine.* (Paris: E. Larose. 1913. 4 fr.)
- POND, O. L. *A treatise on the law of public utilities operating in cities and towns.* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1913. Pp. liv, 954.)  
To be reviewed.
- RAMORINO, A. *La borsa: sua origine, suo funzionamento.* (Bari: G. Laterza e figli. 1912. Pp. 98. 2 l.)
- SINGER, J. *Das Land der Monopole: Amerika oder Deutschland.* (Berlin: Siemenroth. 1913. 8 m.)
- YOUNG, E. H. *Foreign companies and other corporations.* (New York: Putnam. 1912. Pp. 332. \$4.)
- *The land hunger: life under monopoly.* With an introduction by MRS. COBDEN UNWIN and an essay by BROUGHAM VILLIERS. (London: Unwin. 1913. Pp. 234. 2s.)
- *The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore; history and description of property and securities.* (Baltimore, Md.: A. Brown & Sons. 1913. Pp. 38.)

### Labor and Labor Organizations

- American Syndicalism. The I.W.W.* By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. 264. \$1.50.)

This is a book for the open-minded citizen rather than for the

special student of organized labor. It is not a systematic, technological study of syndicalism and the I.W.W., but rather an attempt to show the general characteristics and the social significance of the syndicalistic movement and to indicate the attitude which society ought to take toward it.

Syndicalism, in the view of the author, is a general attitude, tending to manifest itself functionally and organically wherever workers have been denied or have lost faith in the more usual methods by which redress and betterment are sought by them. The deepest causes of it are economic, but its most obvious and proximate origin lies in frustrated hopes. It is immediately the outgrowth of the rage engendered by disappointment in the results of reform, trade unionism, and socialism. Practically it is destructive and anarchistic. Whatever constructive theory it voices is utopian. Its methods and ideals are, therefore, socially false and ineffective, for only by the constructive coöperation of social groups can we hope for general and permanent betterment. Nevertheless, it is not for us to condemn and ignore syndicalism. It exists because of certain things intolerable in our present system, and until these are cured we shall never stop or lessen its force. Moreover, it is not an unmixed evil: "There is much in its motive to command our respect"; it is a useful instrument in rousing sluggish social intelligence and conscience, and it has possibilities of constructive development. If, under these circumstances, "we are to create a saving statesmanship, it must have first of all the courage of open-mindedness willing to listen even to the I.W.W.; to know their leaders; yes, even to work with them rather than contemptuously and excludingly to work against them."

The whole book breathes a spirit of toleration and broad social sympathy without becoming mawkish or giving countenance to the class hatred and violent and destructive tactics of the syndicalists, but it voices unequivocally the sentiment that, if we are to escape the growth of these ideas and tactics, capital must be made to forego its autocratic exclusiveness and prerogatives, and labor must be allowed to share in the management of industry. Industrial peace and social welfare are to be purchased only by progressive inauguration of a coöperative régime. There must be "the open, declared purpose to admit labor to management, first at safe and possible points with all that this means of banished secrets; to admit it fearlessly and with no reserves as far as labor

proves its fitness; we then and there connect ourselves with the coöperative régime."

This general argument runs through the nineteen chapters of the book. The first five are devoted to the establishment of the author's general viewpoint; the next eleven to the general characteristics, various activities and proposals of syndicalism considered in this light; the final three, to the social function of syndicalism and to our own social duties in regard to it.

In a book of this kind, written primarily to establish a social viewpoint and to point a social moral in connection with syndicalism, the technical student of the I.W.W. will find much to criticise. He will object to the off-hand, unproved identification of I.W.W.-ism with syndicalism: he will hesitate to accept the idea that "syndicalism was a propelling force in the meteoric career of the Knights of Labor"; he will be disappointed with the meager, unsystematic, and perhaps at times, erroneous, treatment of the genesis and specific character of the I.W.W.; he will probably reject the general method of the whole book where the matter of fact statements are used mainly for illustrative purposes or as texts for general social speculation. Nevertheless, even the technical student cannot doubt the author's remarkable grasp of the essential character, spirit, and tendencies of I.W.W.-ism and the general labor and socialistic movement with which it is bound up. Mr. Brooks has produced a volume which the intelligent student of labor problems will read through with increasing interest and respect.

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*The Minimum Wage and Syndicalism.* By JAMES BOYLE. (Cincinnati: Stewart and Kidd Company. 1913. Pp. 136. \$1.00.)

In this "independent survey of the two latest movements affecting American labor," no attempt is made to consider the two movements in connection with each other. The body of the text is a reprint of articles which appeared in successive weekly issues of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" from February 9 to April 16, 1913. A large portion (85 pages) is devoted to a discussion of the minimum wage. The author passes in brief review the experiments of New Zealand, Australia, and England, and sketches the beginning of the movement in the United States. He is familiar with the best authorities on the subject, but gives no evidence of having made